ENUMERATIO ORDINATA

MOLLUSCORUM GAULO-MELITENSIUM

OF THE LATE

Mr. GIUSEPPE MAMO

Arranged and Published

BY

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Secretary to the University.

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The following Systematic List of the Maltese Testacea arranged according to Lamarck's Classification, with the degree of rarity or frequency of certain of them, the localities where some of them may be found, and the diagnoses of several species discovered and described by the late Mr. Giuseppe Mamo, of the Central Hospital, has been prepared from his four original MSS. on Maltese Mollusca and from other loose papers consigned to me by Mrs. Mamo.

As the four MSS. exhibit many variations and corrections, great care and diligence have been used in gleaning the information contained in them, and I am much indebted to Mr. Charles A. Wright for the kind assistance he has lent me.

I deem it proper to make the Report on Mr. Mamo's MSS. and general Collection of Shells, which I sent in to the Society of Archæology, History, and Natural Sciences, precede the Local List. I have also included the native Fossil Species, so as to form as complete a catalogue as our present information permits of the Maltese Mollusca.

A. A. Caruana.

1st February, 1867.

Dr. A. A. Caruana' s Report on the MSS. and Collection of Shells of the late Mr. Giuseppe Mamo, read on the 13th March, 1866, to the Society of Archæology, History, and Natural Sciences.

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—

1. I have the honor to offer you the following information on the MSS. and Collection of Shells belonging to the late Mr. Giuseppe Mamo, of the Central Hospital, for which object a Committee was appointed in January last and formed of Mr. Furse the Secretary, Dr. F. Spiteri Agius, Mr. C. A. Wright, and myself.

2. Before this Society of Archæology, History, and Natural Sciences was instituted, I had already entered, with the widow and sons of my deceased friend, on the preliminaries of sale of Mr. Mamo's copious collection of shells, that it might remain in some one or other of the Public Educational Establishments in this Island, and his MSS. on the Gaulo-Maltese Fauna Molluscorum had been handed over to me that I might examine and publish them, and thus offer a public homage to my lamented and learned friend.

For this purpose I had prepared a careful catalogue of the genera and species, with the Author's name, the country, and number of examples, and all such other particulars which I found noted down. I have omitted the specific name of many examples, especially of the *Acephala*, because many of them bear numbers referable to Catalogues, which neither Mrs. Mamo nor I could find amongst the papers in my possession; and further, because others had parted with their labels, and I did not wish to undertake the responsibility of naming them.

3. The examples were very well chosen with reference to variety, distinctive characters, age, and size, and have been kept in a very good state of preservation.

Some of the genera, chiefly amongst *Land Shells*, contain many species. The genus Helix contains about 371 named species out of 614 in Miss Catlow's Conchologist's Nomenclator; Bulimus 121 species; Clausilia 50 species; Cyclostoma 61 species; Pupa 36 species, etc. Of the convoluted shells, the genus Conus contains about 73 species; Cypræa 64 species; Oliva 59 species. Of the Canaliferous, there are 38 species of Murex, and 24 species of Triton. Of the Purpuriferous, there are 24 species of Purpura, 17 species of Cassis, 11 species of Dolium, and 40 species of Buccinum and Nassa. Amongst the Nymphacea there are about 30 species of Tellina, and 10 species of Lucina; of the Venuses 38 species, and Cytherea 18 species; Arca 23 species; Cardium 25 species; etc.

4. Mr. Mamo's Collection is not classified; but from the Catalogue I have prepared, I have extracted this Prospectus, (which being rather long I shall not read without your leave), arranged according to Woodward's natural Classification. I have followed the highest authorities at home—such as the late Professor Forbes' in the History of British Mollusca, and Professor Owen's in the Hunterian Lectures and Catalogue—in choosing Woodward's, in preference to other more recent natural Classifications. Moreover, as many of the genera have been recently separated and subdivided on account of generic and typical differences into other genera and subgenera, I have profited in this respect by Chenu's Malachology in adopting those alterations, which are generally admitted, in this arrangement. For instance, I have separated from the Tritons on Chenu's authority, the T. clathratus, Sowb., and T. anus, Lam., which with T. ridens, form the subgenus Persona, Montf., typically different from all other Tritons in the denticulation and distortion of the inner lip, which give them really the appearance of a mask. The Dolium pomum, Lam., and D. latilabrum, Kiener, compose at present the genus Malea, Valenciennes, widely different

from Dolium on account of the columellar lip; and so forth with Typhis, Nassa, Azeca, Zua, Aplustrum, Scaphander, etc.

Thus classified, Mr. Mamo's Collection of shells represents all the Classes, Orders, and Sections of Woodward's Classification, and 66 families out of the 81 natural families of the same, exclusive of the Tunicata, and Cirripedia. It comprises 290 genera, of which 15 are Cephalopoda, including the Foraminifera, D' Orbigny, for which I could not find another place in this arrangement, though I am aware that, after Du Jardin, it is admitted, that they form a separate branch of the Animal Kingdom inferior even to the Radiata; 118 Gasteropoda Prosobranchiata; 29 Gasteropoda Pulmonifera; 10 Gasteropoda Opistho-branchiata; 2 Nucleo-branchiata; 3 Pteropoda; 8 Brachiopoda; and 98 Conchifera; besides 7 Cirripedia.

These genera include about 2,451 species belonging to special Faunæ of Land and Sea Shells of the Mediterranean, of the Red Sea, of the Indian Ocean, of the Philippine Islands, of Sumatra, and Java, of Australia, of the Antilles, of Jamaica, of Cuba, of the Gulfs of Mexico, Darien, and California, of the Archipelago of Gallapagos, and to the Fauna of the Nayades of the great rivers of America, besides 53 microscopic species of which some are noted as very rare,

The late Mr. Mamo succeeded in forming this copious collection in 47 years, through the intimate relations in which he stood with many eminent Conchologists and Collectors of Shells, and his extensive correspondence testifies to this. Amongst his correspondents I may mention to you the names of Prof. Gray, of the British Museum; Prof. Otto, of Liverpool; Prof. Warwick, of the Zoological Gardens; Prof. W. V. Hennack, of Plymouth; H. Cuming, of London; Lady Selina Henry; Prof. Litch; Governor Sir W.Denison,of Australia; Prof. Duffossi, of Paris; Prof. Cremiens, of Marseilles; Prof. Calioz, of Vienna; and Prof. Maravigna, Piazza Ciantar, Aradas, Guttadauro, and Benoit of Sicily, by whom Mr. Mamo was held in a very high degree of reputation, for having been the first and the only one, with accuracy and perseverance, to form a collection, systematically arranged, of the Mollusca of

Malta and Gozo, 13 or 14 species of which he discovered and described, and for having supplied the Curators of the principal collections of Europe with many hitherto unknown species.

This is the information, I am able to give about Mr. Mamo's Collection of Shells. I will now proceed to address you on his MSS, and other papers which I received tied up in four bundles.

5. Most of these papers contain only lists and memoranda about shells received by, and sent to, several Collectors of Shells, and Naturalists. I have put them together in one bundle.

6. One MS., and some loose papers are of no importance with reference to our Fauna of Mollusca, because they contain only a short description of several known species, and some generalities referable to Testacea, which were evidently extracted from published works, chiefly, I believe, from Sowerby's genera.

7. There are four more MSS., the most interesting amongst all the papers received by me, which I have numbered in succession No. 1, 2, 3, and 4; for they contain a systematic enumeration of the Maltese Mollusca according to Lamarck, and a Memorandum No. 5 of the Maltese Shells, which in 1854 the late Mr. Mamo placed in the Public Library, in compliance with Sir W. Reid' s pleasure.

Although these four MSS., are in substance the same, nevertheless they exhibit a great many variations, and in order to extract from them a complete and accurate systematic enumeration of the Gaulo-Maltese Testacea for publication, it is necessary they should be compared together successively, with great attention and diligence, and works which Mr. Mamo consulted should be referred to for the purpose of clearing up differences arising from the synonyms of words, and all those which imply corrections, separations of genera, additions of new species and substitutions of others, and for the purpose of reducing into one MS., all the observations scattered over the other four MSS.

MS. No. 1 contains a simple and very limited enu-

meration of the Maltese Testacea, disposed in families after Lamarck, with those few modifications of Philippi in the "Fauna Molluscorum viventium et in Tellure tertiaria fossilium Regni utriusque Siciliæ," and the degree of rarity of their occurrence.

MSS. No. 2 and 3 are apparently the rough copies of Mr. Mamo, and besides many variations, and a more accurate enumeration of the Maltese Mollusca, and the degree of rarity of their occurrence, contain, especially MS. No 3, many particulars about the localities where they might be found, and also their vernacular name.

MS. No. 4, besides a very short enumeration of Mollusca as in MS. No. 1, contains the description of some of the species discovered by the late Mr. Mamo.

8. The following are some of the variations I have alluded to:—

(*a*) In MS. No. 1 there is only the *Clavagella mamoi*, discovered and described by Mr. Mamo, which he had sent to England, but which was subsequently called C. aperta, Sowerby. In the MSS. No. 2 and 3 there are four species, the C. aperta, Sowerby; C. melitensis, Calliaud; C. angulata, Philippi; and C. balanorum, Scacchi, which last, being an inhábitant of the shores of the Bay of Naples, was for the first time detected in Malta by Mr. Mamo upon a Spondylus gæderopus, of which four species, the first three only exist in the public Collection of the Library. In MS. No. 4 there are four other species, the C. mamoi, C. melitensis, and by mistake the C. aperta, which is the same as C. mamoi, and the C. exagona, which is the same as angulata, Philippi.

(*b*) In MSS. No. 1. 2. and 4 I have found only the Teredo bruguieri, delle Chiaje, of which there is a specimen in the public Collection. In MS. No. 3, there is also the T. palmulata, delle Chiaje, which is considered as very rare, and Mr. Mamo had not even an example in his private Collection, and I think its existence may be doubted.

(*c*) The four MSS., besides the Pholas dactylus, L., mention the Pholas crispa, Blainville, as *rarissima*, of

which only the first species is given in the Collection of the Library.

(d) MSS. No. 1 and 4 mention only the Erycina renieri, Bron.; MSS. No. 2 and 3 mention also the Erycina ovata, Philippi, which correspond to the Ligula boysii and ovata, Montague, in the public Collection.

(e) MSS. 2 and 3 contain three species of Mactra, namely M. halvacea, Chem.; M. stultorum, L.; M. triangula, Renieri; while in MSS. No. 1 and 4 there is also noted as very rare M. lactea, Lam., which is to be found in the private Collection of Mr. Mamo.

(f) MSS. No. 1, 2, and 4, mention only the Bornia corbuloides, Ph.; in MS. No. 3 are added the B. inflata and B. seminulum, ejusdem, which are the three Kellia of the public Collection.

(g) MSS. No. 1, 2, and 4, enumerate four species of Lucina, the L. pecten, Lam.; L. digitaria, Lam.; L. lactea, Lamk.; L. fragilis, Ph.; and L. pellucida, Mamo, which last species, noted as very rare, is described in MS. No. 4 and does not exist in the public Collection.

(h) MSS. No. 1 and 4 mention six species of Venus and five of Cytherea; MS. No. 3, seven species of Venus and five of Cytherea; whilst in the public Collection there are eight species of Venus, viz: V. verrucosa, L.; V gallina, L.; V. fasciata, Donovan; V. radiata, Brocchi; V. undata, Penn.; V. decussata, L.; V. aurea, Mat. *et* Rack; and V. læta, Poli.

(i) MSS. No. 2 and 3 enumerate eight species of Cardium, of which there are only seven species in the Public Library and in MSS. No. 4 and 5.

(k) There are five species of Arca in MSS. No. 1, 2, and 4, and MS. No. 3 mentions, besides, the Arca diluvii. In the public Collection there are six species.

(l) MS. No. 1 mentions seven species of Modiola, amongst which are the M. adriatica, and M. ligata, which are noted as discovered by Mr. Mamo. MS. No. 4 mentions also the Modiola zizyphina, Mamoi, of which the description is given. In the public collection there are eight species.

(m) In MSS. No. 1, 2, and 4, there are mentioned two

species of Mytilus and Pinna, in MS. No. 3 there are three species of Mytilus and four of Pinna: in the public Collection there are four species of Mytilus and four of Pinna.

(n) MSS. No. 1, 2, and 4, enumerate three species of Lima; MS. No. 3 mentions four species which are found in the public Collection.

(o) MSS. No. 1, 2, and 4, in the Class of Pteropoda, enumerate only the Creseis spinifera, Rang, the Brochus tracheiformis, Brown, and three species of Hyalæa; in the public Collection and in Mr. Mamo's private one, there are, besides the same number of species of Hyalæa, four species of Cleodora, including the sub-genus Creseis, and the Coecum *sive* Brocus tracheiforme, which is considered by Woodward and other Conchologists as a Gasteropod.

(p) There are as many alterations in the class of Gasteropoda. In the family of the Tritoniacea, MSS. 1 and 4 mention only the Thetys fimbria, Auctorum, of which only one specimen has been caught, and three species of Doris, of which one is the D. granulata, Mr. Mamo's. MS. No. 2 mentions four species including the D. marmorea, Mr. Mamo's, of which a description is given, and amongst the loose papers I have found a fifth species the D. elephantina, noted also as discovered by Mr. Mamo, which he described. MS. No. 2 mentions and describes also the Aeolis capitata, which is also noted as Mr. Mamo's.

(q) The four MSS. enumerate seven species of Bulla; in the public Collection there are only six.

(r) In MS. No. 3 are mentioned three species of Limax, of which in the public Collection there is only one.

(s) The four MSS. mention sixteen species of Helix; in the public Collection there are fifteen species.

(t) In MS. No. 3 there are mentioned nineteen species of Trochus, six species of Fusus, six species of Murex, and twelve species of Buccinum; in the public Collection there are mentioned eighteen species of Trochus, five of Fusus, seven of Murex, and ten of Buccinum.

(u) In the public Collection there is the Atlanta Costæ, which is not mentioned in any of the MSS. I do not deem

it necessary, that I should go on mentioning all the numerous variations existing in the MSS.

9. Finally, from the Memoranda of Mr. Mamo I have selected many loose papers, which I have bound up together in this bundle. They contain many original and interesting observations on the habits, localities, etc., of many of our Mollusca, which, according to my humble opinion, deserve to be taken care of. I beg to read a few of these observations, so that the Society may judge of their merit.

10. This is, Mr. President and Gentlemen, the amount of information which I can offer you with reference to the MSS. and collection of shells of the late Mr. Mamo.

I beg to conclude this Report by observing that the Fauna of the Gaulo-Maltese Mollusca is a natural subdivision of the Mediterranean Fauna, so well known by the investigations of Poli, Verany, Milne Edwards, Delle Chiaje, Philippi, Professor Forbes, and Deshayes, and more especially of that of Sicily, so well figured and described by Professors Benoit, Aradas, Maravigna, and others.

On referring to the " Fauna Molluscorum Regni utriusque Siciliæ, " we find that Philippi has reckoned about 619 Marine Mollusca simply on the coast of Sicily, whilst in Mr. Mamo's Catalogue of Maltese Mollusca we find about 364.

Four years ago a fine specimen of Panopæa aldrovandi, Men, was brought to me at the University by some Maltese fishermen, taken in the neighbourhood of the Island, which is not in Mr. Mamo's Catalogue. I am strongly impressed with the opinion that on closer researches, especially by dredging, many new species might be added to the Fauna Gaulo-Melivetana, which will give stronger evidence to the fact, that "while in its western part, the Mediterranean Fauna is identical with that of the adjacent Lusitanian coast, and the number of species diminishes eastward, it is, however, enriched by a considerable number of new forms, as yet only known in this part of the Mediterranean Fauna" (Woodward). Such additions will perhaps prove many more accessions than those hitherto known

from the Red Sea, showing more evidently a transit, or link between the Lusitanian and Indo-Pacific Provinces, and will enable us to distinguish more accurately the typical and endemic species and genera from the aberrant and expiring forms, throwing much more light upon their specific and generic areas. I do not dwell on the self-evident expediency of publishing Mr. Mamo's Enumeratio Systematica Molluscorum with the necessary corrections.

I should only beg to suggest that, in order to complete it as much as possible, the Fossil Shells found in the several beds of the Tertiary formation of Malta and Gozo by Capt. Spratt and others, and specified by Prof. Forbes and Dr. T. Wright, should be catalogued also according to their natural place.

In 1859 a Society of English savants through the Colonial Minister demanded of our local Government all works on local Natural History, and all Meteorological observations taken in our latitude. I am sure that that Society would have highly valued Mr. Mamo's work had it been published.

I intend to propose to Government the purchase of the Collection, to form part of the Museum of Natural History, and to allow the publication of Mr. Mamo's MSS. at the Government press. If Government comply with this request, as I have reason to hope, the copies might be sold on behalf of our infant Society.

MOLLUSCA ACEPHALA.

I. Familia TUBICOLA, Lamk.

Genus Clavagella, Lamk.

C. mamoi, Nobis; *syn.* C. aperta, Sowb. Maltese name *Farrett bl'arzel.* Found at depths varying from 14 to 50 metres opposite Bighi, near Ricasoli, under the Upper Barracca, in the Great Harbour; and under San Rocco, in the Quarantine Harbour. Spawns in March and April.

C. melitensis, Calliaud. At depths of 12 to 50 metres; same localities.

C. angulata, Phil., tab. XIII. f. 3. At depths of 30 to 65 metres; same localities, and in St George's Bay.

C. balanorum, Scacchi.* Maltese name *Broma.* Found the first time on *Spondylus gæderopus.*

Clavagellæ fossiles.

Clavagella coronata? Desh; (Mamo). Found in the coralline limestone which forms the Upper Bed of the Island.

Genus Teredo, Lamk.

T. bruguieri?, Delle Chiaje.

Genus Gastrochæna, Spengler.

G. polii, Phil., vol. II. Maltese name *Farrett bnifsein.*

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* Those species marked with an asterisk are not in the Collection at the Public Library.

II. Familia PHOLADEA, Lamk.

Genus Pholas, L.

P. dactylus, L. Maltese name *Tamra bidla*. Frequent at depths of 3 to 10 metres.

P. crispa, Blainv.;* *syn.* P. xilodoma. Very rare. Found on timber under water.

III. Familia SOLENACEA.

Genus Solen, L. *et* Lamk.

S. vagina, L. Maltese name *Stocc*. Found chiefly at Rinella.

S. legumen, L.; *syn.* Polia legumen, D'Orbigny.

S. coarctatus, L. Frequent off Isola Point.

Genus Solecurtus, Blainv.

S. strigilatus, L. Very rare. In sandy places.

S. candidus, Renieri.

V. Familia MACTRACEA.

Genus Lutraria, Lamk.

L. elliptica, Lamk. Very rare. In sandy places and in mud, in the Great Harbour, opposite Pinto Stores.

Genus Erycina, Lamk; *syn.* Ligula, Montagu.

E. renieri, Bron.; *syn.* L. boysii, Mont. Frequent amongst seaweed at the Marsa, and in the Marsamuscetto Harbour near the shore.

E. ovata, Phil.; *syn.* L. ovata, Mont. Not rare in sandy bays.

Genus Mactra, L. *et* Lamk.

M. helvacea, Chemnitz. Rare ; in sandy places.
M. stultorum, L. Common in sandy places, where a whitish variety is also to be found.
M. triangula, Renieri. Very rare.

Genus Bornia, Phil.; *syn.* Kellia, Turtonii ?

B. corbuloides, Phil. Common.
B. inflata, Phil. Rare. Near Fort Ricasoli.
B. seminulum, Phil ?; *syn.* Cardium rubrum ?, Mont. Rather rare, Gozo. Found on Sea Urchins.

Genus Solenomya, Lamk.

S. mediterranea, Lamk. Maltese name *Fazola tal bahar.* Somewhat rare. Amongst the roots of seaweed. At Rinella, in the Great Harbour; and near Fort San Feliciano, in Marsascirocco, and other places.

Genus Crassatella, Lamk.

Crassatellæ fossiles.

C. tumida ? Found in the calcareous sandstone (Mamo).

VI. Familia CORBULACEA, Lamk.

Genus Corbula, Brug. *et* Lamk.

C. nucleus, Lamk. Very frequent in sandy mud.
C. mediterranea, Costa.

Genus Pandora, Brug. *et* Lamk.

P. flexuosa, Sowb ? Very rare.
P. obtusa, Leach. * Very rare.

Genus Osteodesma, Deshayes.

O. corruscans, Scacchi; *syn.* Lyonsia striata, Mont.; Mya nitida, Fab.; Pandorina corruscans, Phil., vol. I. Only a single valve has been found.

Genus Thracia, Leach.

Thraciæ fossiles.

A fossil species of Thracia?, in the form of casts, is found in Bed No. 2, the yellow sand. (E. Forbes).

Genus Galeomma, Turtonii ?

G. turtonii, Sowb. Rather common attached by a silk byssus to sunken rocks.

VII. Familia LITHOPHAGA, Lamk.

Genus Saxicava, Lamk.

S. arctica, Phil. Rather rare. In caves.

Genus Petricola, Lamk.

P. lithophaga, (Venus) Retz. Abundant in the calcareous sandstone rocks.

Genus Venerupis, Lamk.

V. irus. L. Common.
V. decussata, Phil. Rare.

VIII. Familia NYMPHACEA, Lamk.

Genus Psammobia, Lamk.

P. vespertina, L. Common.

Genus Tellina, L.

T. pulchella, Lamk. T. donacina, Gmelin. T. distorta, Polii. T. balaustina, L.	Having lateral teeth.
T. planata, L. Maltese name *Moscht.* Common. T. depressa, Gm. T. nitida, Polii. T. tenuis, Maton *et* Rack. Rare. T. fragilis, L. *et* Gm.	Without lateral teeth.

Tellinæ fossiles.

Casts of Tellina are found in Bed No. 2, the yellow sand, and in Bed No. 4, the calcareous sandstone. (T. Wright).

Genus Diplodonta, Bronn.

D. apicalis, Phil. Somewhat rare.

Genus Lucina, L. Lamk.

L. pecten, Lamk. Common.
L. digitalis, Lamk. Somewhat rare.
L. lactea, Lamk. Very common.
L. fragilis, Phil. Not common.
L. pellucida, † Nobis. * Very rare. In sandy bottoms. Near Fort Ricasoli.

† Testa subovato-obliquata, tumidiuscula, pellucida, subtilissime striata, natibus lævibus, apicibus mucronatis, inflexis, lunula areaque impressis.

Lucinæ fossiles.

Fossil species of Lucina, imperfectly known from being obtained with much difficulty, are found in Bed No. 3, the clay, in Bed No. 4, the calcareous sandstone, and in Bed No. 5, the hard limestone. (E. Forbes).

Genus Donax, L. *et* Lamk.

D. trunculus, L.
D. semistriata, Polii. Not common.
D. venusta, Polii. (A variety of the preceding? *Nobis.*)
D. complanata, Mont. Very rare.

Genus Mesodesma, Deshayes.

M. donacilla, Desh. Rare.

Genus Astarte, Sowb.

A. incrassata, Brocchi. Somewhat rare.

IX. Familia CONCHÆ, Lamk.

Genus Pisidium, Pfeiffer.

P. fontinale ?, (Cyclas) Drap. In stagnant water at the Marsa, and in fountains.

Genus Cytherea, Lamk.

C. chione, L. Rare.
C. rudis, (Venus) Polii; *syn.* C. venetiana, Lamk. Common.
C. cyrilli, Scacchi; *Varietates plures; syn.* C. apicalis, Phil. vol. I. More frequent than the preceding.
C. lincta, Lamk. With a variety. At present rare.
C. exoleta, L.; *syn.* Artemis exoleta, Polii. Frequent.

Cythereæ fossiles.

Casts of Cytherea, not yet perfectly known, are found in Bed No. 1, the coralline limestone. (T. Wright).

Genus Venus, L.

V. verrucosa, L. Maltese name *Gandoffla*. Abundant in the Creeks of the Grand Harbour and Marsamuscetto. V. gallina, L. Not common. V. fasciata, Donovan; *syn.* V. brogniarti, Payrandeau. Rare. V. radiata, Brocchi.	Having the margins crenulated.
V. undata, Pennant; *syn.* Lucina cadura, Scacchi. Rare, V. decussata, L. Maltese name *Arzella nigra*. Very common. V. aurea, Mat. *et* Rack. Maltese name *Arzella trapaniza*. V. læta, Polii. V. nitens, Scacchi *et* Phil. * Rare. V. geographica, L.? * With varieties. Very rare.	Margins entire.

Veneres fossiles.

Two fossil species of Venus, not yet perfectly known, are found in the form of casts, in Bed No. 2, the yellow sand. (E. Forbes),

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X. Familia CARDIACEA, Lamk.

Genus Cardium, L.

C. ciliare, L.; *syn.* C. paucicostatum, Reeve, tab. IV. sp. 18. With three varieties. Maltese name *Leuza*.
C. erinaceum, Brug. Rare.
C. lævigatum, L. Very rare.
C. tuberculatum, L. Not common. Near Fort Ricasoli.
C. papillosum, Polii. Common.
C. exiguum, Gm. Rare. On the *Ulva latissima*. Costa, in his *Corr. Zool.*, Naples, 1839, believes this Cardium to

be filipendulous (?) The examples found in Malta do throw out a byssus.

C. rusticum ? Chem. Maltese name *Arzel tal Marsa.*

C. edule ? L.

All the above species of Cardium are found in muddy bottoms.

Genus Cardita, Brug.

C. sulcata, Brug. Maltese name *Leuza.* Free without byssus. Common.

C. lithophagella, Lamk. Rare. In vacated holes of Lithophaga.

C. trapezia, Brug. } Attached to marine objects by a byssus.
C. calyculata, Brug. }

C. corbis ? Phil. * Rare. 33 millimetres in length.

Carditæ fossiles.

A fossil species of Cardita ? is found in Bed No. 3, the clay bed. (T. Wright).

Genus Isocardia, Lamk.

I. cor, Lamk. Maltese name *Hauha.* Rare.

Iocardiæ fossiles.

Casts of Isocardia are found in Bed No. 2, the yellow sand. (T. Wright).

XI. Familia ARCACEA, Lamk.

Genus Arca, Lamk.

A. noe, Lamk. Maltese name *Pediporck.* Common. Attached to submarine rocks by a ligament. In summer, when the eggs are developed in the ovary, the flesh of the animal is harsh to the taste.

A. navicularis, Brug. Rare. Attached to Madrepores.

A. barbata, L. On submersed rocks.

A diluvii, Lamk. Very rare.
A. lactea, Lamk. Not common.
A. imbricata, Polii.

Arcæ fossiles.

Casts of Arca are found in bed No. 1, the coralline limestone, and in Bed No. 2, the yellow sand. (T. Wright).

Genus Pectunculus, Lamk.

P. stellatus, Lamk.; *sive* P. pilosus, Lamk. Maltese name *Arzella tal bellus.* Abundant.
P. violacescens, Lamk. Rare.
P. lineatus, Phil. Very rare.
P. glycymeris, Lamk. * Rare.

Genus Nucula, Lamk.

N. margaritacea, Lamk. Common in muddy bottoms.
N. emarginata, Lamk. Rare. In fissures of the rock in sandy and muddy localities.

XIII. Familia CHAMACEA, Lamk.

Genus Chama, L.

C. gryphoides, L. Maltese name *Leuza.* Common. Attached to rocks and large shells.
C. gryphina, Lamk. Rare.

XIV. Familia MYTILACEA, Lamk.

Genus Modiola, Lamk.

M. tulipa, Lamk. Maltese name *Tamra ta l' alca.* Not common. Attached to seaweed. Length 27 millimetres; breadth 51.

M. barbata, Lamk. Common. Attached to rocks. Length 54 mm.; breadth 29.

M. vestita, Phil. † Maltese name *Zinzla*. Common.

M. discrepans, Lamk. Rare.

M. costulata, Risso. Very rare.

M. lithophaga, Lamk.; *syn.* Lithodomus dactylus. Maltese name *Tamra*. Very common. With a variety which rarely exceeds a decimetre in length. Found embedded in the rocks.

M. caud igera, Lamk.; *syn.* Lithodomus caudigerus. Rare. In com pact calcareous sandstone. Near L' Ingherbeb, under the Lower Barracca. Also under San Rocco, Marsamuscetto Harbour. (C. A. Wright.)

M. petagnæ, Scacchi. Rare. Marsascirocco.

M. zizyphina, † Nobis. * Maltese name *zinzla*.

† Testa ventricosa, oblonga, gibbosiuscula, solida, nitida, zizyphina, transverse striato-rugosa, ut plurimum lineis minimis elevatis, interruptis, evanidis, rugas decussantibus; margine ventrali postice declivi productiusculo, coarctato, sinuatoque, lateribus sulco impresso longitudinali antice convexo, medio subrecto, umbonibus evanido dimidiata; natibus obtuse angulatis, apicibus incurvis, pallidis. Ligamento interno; intus submargaritacea· Millimetra 35 longa, 42 lata.

Testa lapillis, fragmentisque conchiliaceis proprio bysso contextis diû ponderose involucrata.

Genus Mytilus, L.

M. galloprovincialis, Lamk. Maltese name *Musclu*. Found attached to rocks on the coast, and on ships' bottoms, and other floating objects.

M. edulis, L. Common on rocks on the coast.

M. minimus, Polii. Very common everywhere.

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† This species is said by Ph ilippi and Aradas to be found only in Malta.

M. afer, Lamk. Rare. Attached to the keels of vessels. Length 65 to 113 mm.

Genus Pinna, L.

P. rudis, L. Maltese name *Nackra tal harira.* Rare. Attached by its byssus to rocks and sand in Calcara Creek.

P. squamosa, Gm. Somewhat common in the Marsamuscetto Harbour and other places. Specimens have been taken 33 English inches long.

P. muricata, Polii. More common. Found almost everywhere.

P. vitrea, Gm.

P. pectinata, L. * Not common.

Genus Avicula, Lamk.

A. tarentina, Lamk. Maltese name *Farfett.* Not common. Attached by threads to *Gorgonia.*

XVI. Familia PECTINOIDEA, Lamk.

Genus Lima, Brug.

L. inflata, Lamk. Common.

L. squamosa, Lamk. Maltese name *Sbiba.* Common.

L. subauricula, Mont.

L. tenera ?, Turton.

Genus Pecten, Brug.

P. jacobæus, L. Maltese name *Pellegrina.* Not common.

P. sulcatus, Lamk. Maltese name *Tagen.* Very common.

P. polymorphus, Bronn. Rare.

P. hyalinus, Polii. Rather common.

P. testæ, Bivona. Very rare.

P. opercularis ? , Lamk.

P. audouini, Payr. ?

P. pesfelis, L. Not common.

P. varius, L. Very common.

All the pectens attach themselves to objects by threads, except *P. jacobæus,* and all are eaten as food.

P. bruei, Peyr.

Pectines fossiles.

P. pandora, Desh. ; found in the coralline limestone. (T. Wright).

P. squamulosus, Desh. ; found in Bed No. 1, the coralline limestone, and in Bed No. 2, the yellow sand. (T. Wright).

P. burdigalensis, Desh ; found in the coralline limestone, in the yellow sand, and in Bed No. 4, the calcareous sandstone. (T. Wright).

P. beaudantii ? ; found in the coralline limestone. (E. Forbes).

P. scabrellus ? , Lamk ; found in the coralline limestone. (E. Forbes).

P. cristatus, Bronn. ; found in the yellow sand, on the eastern shore of Fort Ricasoli. (Mamo).

P. nodulosus, Calcara ; found in the yellow sand ? (Mamo).

P. laticosta ; found in the calcareous sandstone. (T. Wright).

And three other species, not perfectly known, in the yellow sand ; in Bed No. 3, the clay bed ; and in Bed No. 5, the hard cherty limestone. (T. Wright).

Genus Spondylus, Lamk.

S. gæderopus, L. Maltese name *Gaidra.* Very common, and offers many varieties.

S. aculeatus ?, Chemnitz. A variety of the preceding ?

Spondyli fossiles.

S. quinquecostatus, Desh. ; identical with the Greek species. Found in Bed No. 1, the coralline limestone. (T. Wright).

XVII. Familia OSTREACEA, Lamk.

Genus Ostrea, Lamk.

O lamellosa, Broc. * Maltese name *Coccla.*
O. cochlear, Polii.
O. stentina, Polii.
O. cristata ? , Born.
O. plicatula, Gm. *

Ostreæ fossiles.

O. boblayei, Desh.; found in Bed No. 1, the coralline limestone. (E. Forbes.)

O. virleti, Desh ; found in Bed No. 2, the yellow sand ; and a variety of the same is found in Bed No. 1, the coralline limestone. (E. Forbes).

O. navicularis, Desh. ; found in the yellow sand, in Bed No. 3, the clay, and in Bed No. 4, the calcareous sandstone. (E. Forbes).

Another fossil species of Ostrea, not yet perfectly known, is found in the yellow sand, and in the clay bed. (T. Wright).

Genus Anomia, L.

A. ephippium, L. Maltese name *Coccla tan-nar.*
A. aspera, Phil. *
A. scabrella, Phil. *
A. polymorpha, Phil. *
A. pectiniformis, Polii. *
A. margaritacea, Polii. *

MOLLUSCA TUNICATA.

Genus Ascidia.

A. salpamaxima * A. democratica * A. tilasii ? *	Pelagic.
A. phallusia * A. ciona * A. cyntea *	Sedentary.

MOLLUSCA BRACHIOPODA.

Genus Terebratula, Buch.

T. vitrea, L.
T. caput-serpentis, L.
Both these species were taken at a distance from the Island.

Terebratulæ fossiles.

T. ampulla, Brocchi ; *syn.* T. grandis ?, Blum. Common on the southern part of the Island, near Halk-et-tafal. (Mamo.)

T. bipartita ; Brocchi.

These two fossil species are found in Bed No. 1, the coralline limestone, and in Bed No. 2, the yellow sand. (E. Forbes).

Genus Orthis, Dalman, Bronn *et* Debuch.

O. truncata, L. Not common. Found attached to the branches of *Oculina*.

O. detruncata, Chem.; *syn.* O. pera?, Muhlf. Somewhat rare. Found on stones at great depths, on *Spondylus gæderopus*, on *Chama gryphoides*, and on other bivalve shells.

O. lunifera, Phil. Found under the same circumstances as the preceding.

O. neapolitana?, Scacchi.

O. —— *sp. nov.*? *

Orthites fossiles.

O. detruncata, Gm.; identical with the existing species. Found in Bed No. 1, the coralline limestone. (E. Forbes).

O. radula, † Mamo; ½ broken found in the yellow sand? near the Saline.

† Testa rotundato-transversa, depressiuscula, antice subsinuata, longitudinaliter argute striata, striis granulato-asperis, sulcis incrementalibus parallel is, transversis, subimbricatis, valvula dorsali læviter carinata. (Mamo).

Genus Thecidea, Defr.

T. esotica?, Defr.

Genus Crania, Retzius.

C. ringens, Honinghause. Found in Marsamuscetto Harbour, generally gregarious and attached to stones, at depths of 14 to 50 metres.

MOLLUSCA PTEROPODA.

Genus Hyalæa, Lamk.

H. tridentata, Lamk. Rare, and found in the stomachs of turtles.

H. vaginella, Cantraine. Rare.

H. gibbosa, Rang. Rare.

Genus Cleodora, Peron *et* Lamk.

C. lanceolata, Peron.
C. cuspidata, Quoy *et* Gaimard.
C. spinifera, Rang.; *syn.* C. Crescis, Rang.
C. acicula ?, Rang.

Genus Odontidium, Phil.

O. rugulosum, Phil. Common in sandy places.

MOLLUSCA GASTEROPODA.

I. Familia TRITONIACEA, Lamk.

(*Nudibranchiata.*)

Genus Æolis, Cuvier.

Æ. capitata, † Nobis. *

† Corpore ovali oblongo, pellucido, gelatinoso, aurantiaco, superne convexiusculo, gibbosiusculoque; præter aream dorsalem, cirris branchialibus elliptice 5-seriatis omnino induto. Capite globulo-cephaliformi e pedunculo tereti erecto, tentaculis duobus longiusculis conicis oblique rugosis, furcato. Rictu carnoso seu velo semicirculari rubicundo porrecto, superne convexiusculo, papillis lateralibus duabus filiformibus simplicibus, subtus planulato in labia brevia longitudinalia modificato, ore elliptico infra ea, mandibulis corneo-cartillagineis duabus arcuatis, antice serratis armato. Pede rubicundo antice lato, marginato, sensimque postice acuminato, albido corpore longiore. Orificio generationis dextero, mediano, tuberiformi. Ano dextrorso ad tertium posticum dorsi. Millimetra 55 longa.

Habitat in sinu Salinarum.

Animal una cum papillis branchialibus perfecte translu-

cidum, visceribus transparentibus, area longitudinali dorsi nuda, lineis duabus parallelis brevibus, lacteis in regione frontali, totidemque æqualibus sed longioribus ab occipite usque ad dimidium dorsi, ubi coeuntes in unum usque ad apicem pedis decurrunt. Papillis fusiformibus, sensim superne longioribus, trachea filiformi, ferruginea, subtortuosa, superne furcata in punctis duobus penicillatis, nigris, prope apicem desinentibus, instructisque. Rugis tentaculorum alternis luteis.

Æ. coronata, ? Forbes * Found the first time at St. Julian's, opposite the new Church of the *Carmine*, on the 7th August, 1860.

Æ. fasciculata ?, Lamk. * Found on sea weed at the Saline. Length 55 millimeters.

Genus Proctonotus.

P. delicatæ, † Nobis. *

† Amongst Mr. Mamo's loose papers I have found the following description of the P. delicatæ :—

Animale vivacissimo, di corpo pellucido, ovato acuto, superiormente alquanto convesso e gibbosetto verso la regione cervicale, di colore auranziaco; inferiormente piano. Capo prodotto in un velo rubicondo, munito presso l' estremo lembo anteriore di due appendici lineari papilliformi, piuttosto corte. Tentacoli dorsali due verso il 4to anteriore del corpo, conico-oblonghi, con fine rughe oblique color di cambagio, alternate con altre minori. Detti tentacoli sono sostenuti da un gonfiamento globuliforme di un commune e grosso peduncolo cervicale, bianchiccio, molto contrattile, istantemente scorciandosi al menomo contatto dei corpi estranei. Due punti sulfurei ed opachi, anteriore l' uno e posteriore l' altro, nel detto gonfiamento tra le due basi dei tentacoli, farebbero supporre in questa specie un traslocamento del sistema visuale in verun' altra parte reperibile.

Le branchie lascian travedere i loro vasellini centrali a foggia di cordoncini tortuosi e ferruginei, i quali biforcati verso le estremità terminano in punte penicilliformi,

nere. Esse branchie sono disposte in 5-ranghi ellittici intorno ai lati superiori del corpo, le più lunghe misuranti 0,01 m., e decrescenti gradatamente in dimensione verso i margini.

La frega sua consiste in un lungo cordone nel branace e spiralmente contorto, rosariforme di oviccioli globulari appianati ai punti di reciproco contatto, opachi e di color vinaceo.

Ano superiore, destrorso, a foggia di conico tuberculo, a sommità bianca, presso il 3zo posteriore del dorso.

Parte genitale, laterale, mediana, subtuberosa a destra. Apertura della bocca inferiormente sotto la base del velo frontale, ellittico-longitudinale, armata ai lati di due mandibule cornee, semifalcate, e seghettate agli estremi anteriori. Piede ovale-oblongo, rubicondo, largo, semicircolare, e solcato al margine anteriore, posteriormente acuto, e sporgente oltre le estremità delle sopra seriate papille branchiali dorso-caudali, ove il suo rubicondo colorito dileguasi in bianco pallido. In tinta fosco-purpurea, tra mezzo alla solea, travedesi quasi distinto il sistema gastro-ovolare.

La regione dorso-longitudinale nuda vien quasi circoscritta da due linee lattee, le quali incominciando parallele dalla regione sopra frontale sino alla base anteriore del comune peduncolo cervico-tentaculare, ove s' interrompono, e quindi dalla posteriore di questo terzo peduncolo scorrendo parallele sino al punto mediano dorsale. convergendosi s'uniscono in una sola sopracaudale sino all'estremo apice del piede.

NB.—Dal non presentare questo mollusco, appartenente alla sotto familia delle Eolidine, un imponente carattere generico, anzi che costituire un nuovo genere, s' è stimato prudente riferirlo provvisoriamente pel ben della scienza al Proctonotus dei Sigri. Alder and Hancock stabilito per la Società Rayana di Londra, finchè il confronto di qualche altra specie affine non ci autorizzi a disporre diversamente.

Genus Thetys, L.

T. leporina, * L. Rare. Found near the shore in the Grand Harbour and in Marsamuscetto, and also out at sea.

Genus Doris, L.

D. argus, L. * Rare.
D. limbata, Cuv. * With varieties. Common at the Marsa.
D. verrucosa, L. * Found at the Marsa.
D. granulata, Nobis. * Under the Lower Barracca.
D. elephantiaca †, Nobis. *

Amongst Mr. Mamo's loose papers I have found the following description of D. elephantiaca :—

† Corpore ovali, oblongo, convexo-botroideo, pallio olivaceo fuscente tuberculis magnis globuloso-verruciformibus, aliisque minoribus intermediis ad peripheriam decrescentibus. Branchiis sexdecim, sublividis, vergato-palmatis, circularibus, subrevolutis; sfinctere ani conico, intermedio albo. Limbo fovearum pro antennis trilobo, lobis erectis lateralibus opposite cochleatis, tertio postico coniformi minimo. Clavis tentaculorum albidis, conicis, longiusculis, striato-scobinatis, apicibus carnicinis. Pede magno e pallio undique obducto, solea flavidula, apice acuminato longiore.

Millimetra 63 longa, 37 lata.

The first specimen was caught on seaweed at the Marsa, in the Great Harbour, on the 26th January, 1846.

D. marmorea, † Nobis *, *an* limbata, Cuvier, varietas altera ?

† Corpore ovali, oblongo, subprismatico, lævi, superne convexo, isabellico, fusce et nigre marmorato, limbo pallii undulato croceo ; tentaculis superis ovatis, pedunculatis, nigris, apice albis, antice uniangulatis, oblique laminato-rugosis, reflexis, pedunculis conicis basi latis e foveis nudis se exerentibus. Branchiis plumis fuscis, magnis 8-9 farie ramosis, bipinnatis. Ano, conico, intermedio ad tertium posticum dorsi subtus antrorsum prope basim pallii. Tentaculis oralibus veluti appendice labriformi lata, biloba,

ejusdem coloris, medio canaliculata, biplicataque, extremitatibus lobulorum lateribus anticis pedis adnatis, ore intermedio, tentaculis nullis; pede crasso, subtus fusco, limbo flavescente. Orificio generationis unituberculato, laterali, dextro ad tertium anticum. Millim: 76 longa. In Marsa.

II. Familia PHYLLIDIACEA, Lamk.

(Cyclobranchiata.)

Genus Chiton, L.

C. siculus, Gray. Maltese name *Hanzir-el-Bahar*. Attached to rocks. Length 36 mm.

C. polii, Phil. Attached to the sea-shore. Length 19 mm.

C. rissoi, Peyr. Attached to rocks in deep water. Length 25 mm.

C. cajetanus, Polii. Generally found on the sea-shore under water. Length 18 mm.

C. fascicularis, L. Attached to rocks in rather deep water. Length 52 mm.

C. lævis, Penn.

Genus Patella, L.

P. scutellaris, Blain. Maltese name *Mhara tal furhan*. Not common. Found on rocks on the shore, within the water-line.

P. cærulea ?, L. do. do

P. tarentina, Lamk. Rare. It has two varieties; one discoloured, and the other polygonous.

P. lusitanica, Gm. Maltese name *Mhara tas-samma*. Very abundant.

P. gussonii, Costa; *syn.* P. lottia, Gray. Somewhat rare. Found at depths of 8 to 20 fathoms on stones amongst Nullipores.

(*Scutibranchiata.*)

Genus Gadinia, Gray.

G. garnoti, Peyr; *syn.* Pileopsis. Found on the sea-shore.

III. Familia SEMIPHYLLIDIA, Lamk.

(*Inferibranchiata.*)

Genus Pleurobranchus, Cuv.

P. aurantiacus, Risso. * Not common.
P. (Bertella) porosa. *

Genus Umbrella, Lamk.

U. mediterranea, Lamk. Rare.

Genus Tylodina, Rafinesque.

T. rafinesquii, Phil. * Very rare. Found on Madrepores.

IV. Familia CALYPTRÆACEA, Lamk.

(*Scutibranchiata.*)

Genus Emarginula, Lamk.

E. cancellata, Phil.
E. elongata, Costa.
E. huzardii, Peyr. Rather common. Attached to Nullipores.

Genus Fissurella, Brug.

F. costaria, Desh. Maltese name, *Mhara tat-torock.* Not common. Found attached to rocks.

F. græca, Lamk.
F. gibba, Phil. Common.
F. rosea ?, Lamk. Very common, especially when young.

Genus Pileopsis, Lamk.

P. hungarica, Lamk. Maltese name *Capocc.* Rare. Attached to shells and Nullipores.

Genus Thyreus, Phil.

T. paradoxus, Phil. * Very rare. Found attached to *Millepora truncata.*

Genus Calyptræa, Lamk.

C. vulgaris, Phil. Rather common. Attached to shells. May be found at Isola Point and other places.

Genus Crepidula, Lamk.

C. unguiformis, Lamk. Maltese name *Papocc.* Found in *Dolium galea, Cassis undulata, &c.*
C. gibbosa, Defranc. Rather common. Found attached to Nullipores.

Genus Ancylus, Geof.

A. fluviatilis, Drap. Found in fountains and aqueducts.

V. Familia BULLÆACEA, Lamk.

(*Tectibranchiata.*)

Genus Bullæa, Lamk.

B. planciana, Phil. Found in muddy bottoms at the Marsa, Corradino, and other places.

B. punctata, Adams. Rare.

Genus Bulla, L.

B. striata, Brug. Very common. A variety striped on both sides is also plentiful. Specimens 35 mm. long and 18 mm. broad, have been taken.
B. hydatis, L. Maltese name *Bait tas-sriedek* In sandy bays.
B. ovulata, Brocc.
B. truncatula, Brug. Common.
B. mammillata, Phil. Very rare. In sandy bays.
B. acuminata, Brug.* Very rare, In sandy bays.
B. truncata, Adams. Very common.

VI. Familia APLYSIACEA.

Genus Aplysia, L.

A. punctata, Cuv. *
A. depilans, L.* Maltese name *Serduk*. Common on seaweeds.

(*Nudibranchiata.*)

Genus Elysia, Risso.

E. cyanea,† Nobis. *

† *Minuta, cyanea, tentaculis prælongis, conico-acuminatis, divaricatis, erectis.*—Rare. Found on seaweeds at Marsascirocco.

VII. Familia LIMACEA, Lamk.

(*Pulmonifera.*)

Genus Limax, L.

L. variegatus, Drap. * Maltese name *Bugharuien.*
L. nigricans ? , Schultz.
L. gazates, L. *

VIII. Familia HELICEA, Lamk.

Genus Helix, L. Maltese name *Bebbux-ta-l'art.*

H. aperta, Born. Common.

H. aspersa, Müller. Maltese name *Acrux-ta-l'art.* Common everywhere and used as food.

H. vermiculata, Müller. Maltese name *Acrux mara.* Very common.

H. candidissima, Drap. Very common on the land bordering the sea from St. George's Bay to Selmun Island, and in the Island of Comino. (Common at Melleha. C. A. Wright.)

H. melitensis, Ferrus. Maltese name *Bebbux-tal-beid.*

H. flavida, Ziegler.

H. lenticula, Ferrus. In moist and shady localities.

H. cellaria, Müller.

H. pisana, Müller. Very abundant everywhere, with its varieties. The largest specimens are to be met with in gardens.

H. variabilis, Drap. ; the H. cespitum major.

H. striata, Drap. ; the H. cespitum minor.

H. conspurcata, Drap.

H. gaulitana, † Nobis; *syn.* ; Helix Schembrii, Schwarzemburg. Found in Gozo.

† Testa lenticulari, solida, superne depressa, planulata, discum spiraliter canaliculatum metiente, spira nonnun-

quam in conum valde depressum exerta, inferne coarctato—convexiuscula, latissime umbilicata, anfractibus quinque longitudinaliter, arguteque costellatis, superne planis spiraliter angulatis, medio aut dorso compresso carinatis, suturis a carina absconditis, apertura subtetragona, obliqua, labio acuto, intus profunde albo marginata.

Animal gracile, elongatum, angustum, pallidum, translucidum, supra antice plus minusve fuscatum, subgranulosum ; tentaculis superioribus longis, filiformibus, apice globulosis ; oculis, musculisque retractoribus, nigris, inferioribus brevibus, simplicibus ; pede longo, angusto. Testa millim: 15 lata, 5 alta ; albida vel rufescente, ut plurimum unicolore, nonnunquam obscurius diversimode, lineata, zonata, variegata aut tessellata, apice vitreo fusco, apertura magis lata quam alta ; umbilico patulo, spirali, infundibuliformi.

This new species of Helix, found by Capt. Spratt in 1843, first at Marsa-el-Forn, in Gozo, and afterwards on the General's Rock, on the coast of the same Island, where the *Cynomorium coccineum* grows, was described by me, and named *Helix gaulitana.* It was subsequently presented to Mr. Schwarzemburg, who named it *Helix Schembrii.*

H. pyramidata, Drap. *

H. conica, Drap. *

H. meda, Porro. *

H. turrita, Phil. ; * *syn.* Corocolla turrita, Ph. Very rare.

H rugosula ? , Arad.

H. neritoides, Gwaltieri. *

Genus Bulimus, Brug.

B. acutus, Brug. Very common.

B. decollatus, L. Very common.

B. (Helix) pupa, L. Very common. The variety *B. pupa gigantea* is very rare.

Genus Pupa, Drap.

P. granum, Drap. On uncultivated calcareous soils, chiefly at Corradino.

P. polyodon, Drap.* Very rare. I have only found a dead specimen at Bir Zebbugia, Marsascirocco.

Genus Achatina, Lamk.

A. folliculus, Gm. Common in moist localities, especially on the bastion of St Anne's Gate, Floriana.
A. acicula, Müller. Not common.

Genus Clausilia, Drap.

C macrostoma, Cantraine. Very common with its varieties everywhere.
A variety of Clausilia macrostoma, having the body-whorl swollen, is still to be found at Schlendi, Gozo, in summer, dead and attached to stones.—Aug. 1858.
C. (Helix) papillaris, Müller. Very common.
C. scalaris, Nobis.* Communicated by Capt. Spratt. Found on Selmun Island, and on the western shore of St. Paul's Bay.
C. mamotica, † Nobis. * Found at Gozo.

† Testa valde ventricosa, decollata, anfractibus quatuor aut quinque subconvexis, costis creberrimis, anfractu secundo valde elevato, ad primam suturam subreflexo, apertura ovato-auriformi, peristomate reflexo continuo. Longa 9 millim: larga 4. Gozo.

Genus Auricula, Lamk.

A. firminii, Peyr. Not common.
A. myosotis, Drap. Common, with a biplicated variety. Found at the Marsa, and on decaying roots of plants in marshy places at the Saline.
A. ? (turbo) conoidea, Broc. * I have never observed the animal.
On the 23rd October, 1854, in rainy weather, I noticed at Sa Maison, near the mole, Helix cellaria, Helix flavida, and Helix conspurcata, the last in great abundance; also Clausilia macrostoma, Clausilia papillaris, and Auricula myosotis.

Genus Cyclostoma, Drap.

C. melitense, Sowb. Very common under stones in uncultivated grounds.
C. pygmæum, Michaud. * On the rocks near the Saline.

IX. Familia LIMNÆACEA, Lamk.

Genus Planorbis, Müller.

P. marginatus, Drap.
In the reservoir behind the Plane tree in the Floriana Gardens.

Genus Limnæus, Drap.

L. pereger ?, Müller. In fountains and aqueducts at Boschetto, Ceppuna, and other places.
L. ——— *sp. nov.*, Nobis. * At Gorghenti and the Gneina.

Genus Physa, Drap.

Ph. melitensis, † Nobis. *

† Amongst Mr. Mamo's loose papers I have found the following diagnosis of Ph. melitensis :—

This new species of Physa was found by me in the reservoir behind the Plane tree in the Floriana Gardens, on the 12th April, 1856. Several individuals placed in a glass vessel of water, attached themselves to the edge of the same, and two days afterwards, deposited a gelatinous, crystalline, and oblong body, of about the same size as the mother mollusc, very transparent, and containing a mass of minute, spheroidal, and limpid eggs, like air-bubbles. Each egg had an opaque, thin globule on its surface, of a bright yellow colour. On the 16th these globules became discoloured. On the 19th the posterior

part of the globule bent towards the anterior part, and took on accelerated and rotary motion inside the egg. On the 30th, some of them separated from the gelatinous mass, which was reduced to a very thin membrane, and floated freely on the surface of the water, showing distinctly the nucleus of the shell, the white body of the animal, with its two tentacles, and two very dark eyes.

X. Familia PERISTOMACEA, Lamk.

Genus Paludina, Lamk.

P. thermalis, L. In aqueducts.
P. acuta ?, * Undetermined.

Genus Rissoa, Freminville.

R. costata, Desm.
R. ventricosa ? , Desm. *
R. violacea, Desm.
R. exigua, Michaud.
R. auriscalpium, L.
R. monodonta, Biv.
R. calathiscus, Laskey.
R. montagui, Peyr.
R. radiata, Phil. *
R. fulva, Michaud; *syn.* R. rubra, Adams.
R. bruguierii, Peyr. ; *syn.* R. conifera, Montagu.
R. cossuræ, Calcara * *Giornale Letterario per la Sicilia*, No. 226. Found in sandy places at St. Julian's.
R. phillippi, Aradas.*
R. coronata ? , *an* Scalaria ? *
R. fasciata, † Nobis. * Found at St. George's Bay and at the Saline.

† Testa minuta, microscopica, ovato-conica, apice subobtuso, pellucida, lævi, albida, fulvo-fasciata, anfractibus 4 sub-

convexis, suturis profundiusculis, distinctis, apertura ovali, rotunda, labio simplici ; fasciæ striæformes in ultimo anfractu.

Genus Truncatella, Risso.

T. truncatula, Drap. Common, with a ribbed variety.

Genus Eulima, Risso.

E. (Turbo) polita, L. ; *syn.* Rissoa boysii, Peyr.
E. (Melania) nitida, Lamk.
E. subulata, Donov.; *syn.* Melania cambessedesii, Peyr.
E. distorta, Desh.
E. acicula, Phil. *

Genus Chemnitzia, D'Orbigny.

C. elegantissima, Mont. ; *syn.* Melania campanellæ, Phil.
C. rufa, Phil.
C. humboldtii, Riss.

XII. Familia NERITACEA, Lamk.

Genus Nerita, L.

N. viridis, L. Found on *Caulerpa prolifera.*

Genus Natica, Brug.

N. millepunctata, Lamk. Maltese name *Acrux.*
N. maculata, Desh. A variety of the preceding ?
N. guillemini, Peyr. Rare.
N. dillwynii, Peyr. Not common.
N. intricata, Donov. Very common.
N. ? subcarinata, Walker. *

Naticæ fossiles.

Casts of Natica are found in Bed No. 2, the yellow sand, in Bed No. 4, the calcareous sandstone, and in Bed No. 5, the hard limestone. (T. Wright.)

XIII. Familia IANTHINEA, Lamk.

Genus Ianthina, Lamk.

I. bicolor, Menke. Rare. Pelagic.
I. nitens, Menke. Very rare. do.

XIV. Familia MACROSTOMA, Lamk.

Genus Coriocella, Blainv.

C. perspicua, L. Not common.

Genus Haliotis, L.

H. tuberculata, L. Maltese name *Mhara Imperiala.* Very common, attached to stones in deep water.

Haliotes fossiles.

Casts of a n. sp. of Haliotis are found in Bed No. 1, the coralline limestone. (T. Wright.)

XV. Familia PLICACEA, Lamk.

Genus Tornatella, Lamk.

T. (Voluta) tornatilis, L.

XVI. Familia SCALARINA, Lamk.

Genus Vermetus, Adanson.

V. gigas, Biv. Maltese name *Farrett.* Common.
V. triqueter, Biv.
V. semisurrectus, Biv.
V. subcancellatus, Biv.
V. glomeratus, Biv. *

Genus Siliquaria, Brug.

S. (serpula) anguina, L. In sponges.

Genus Scalaria, Lamk.

S. communis, Lamk. Common. Length 56 mm.
S. (Turbo) pseudoscalaris, Brocchi; *syn*, S. planicosta, Biv. Rare. Length 38 mm.
S. tenuicosta, Michaud; *syn.* S. lamellosa, Lamk. Length 37 mm.
S. pulchella, Biv. Rare. Length 15 mm.
S. crenata, L. Very rare. Length 29 mm.

The last four species inhabit sandy, muddy, and weedy localities.

Scalariæ fossiles.

S. retusa, Brocchi. Found in Bed No. 2, the yellow sand. (T. Wright.)
S. duciei. Found in Bed No. 4, the calcareous sandstone. (T. Wright.)
S. cancellata, † Mamo. Found at Gozo, in Bed No. ?

† Testa turrita, imperforata, crassa, longitudinaliter costulata, costis crassis varicosis, marginibus revolutis, anfractibus rotundato-convexis, contiguis, transversim una cum costis 4, aliis 6 aut 7 plicatis. Basi depressa, apertura rotundata. Costis 9—10.

Two other fossil species, undescribed, are found in Bed No. 3, the clay, and in Bed No. 4, the calcareous sandstone. (E. Forbes.)

Genus Delphinula, Lamk.

D. ——— ? *an* Adeorbis subcarinata, Montfort. ?

Genus Solarium, Lamk.

Solaria fossilia.

Casts of Solarium are found in Bed No. 4, the calcareous sandstone, and in Bed No. 5, the hard limestone. (T. Wright.)

Genus Odostomia, Montfort.

O. plicata, Montfort.

Genus Phorus, Montf.

Phori fossiles.

Casts of Phorus are found in Bed No. 2, the yellow sand, in Bed No. 4, the calcareous sandstone, and in Bed No. 5, the hard limestone. (T. Wright).

XVII. Familia TURBINACEA, Lamk.

Genus Fossarus, Phil.

F. adansonii, Phil. Maltese name *Roccaglia*.
F. (nerita) costatus, Brocc.

Genus Trochus, L.

T. granulatus, Born. Maltese name *Sgorra*.
T. conulus, Auctorum. With the three following varieties:—
- var. *a*, T. conulus, Auct., the narrowest of the three Common.
- var. *b*, T. zizyphinus, dilated. Rarer.
- var. *c*, T. conuloides, Auct., subcingulate. Rare.

T. dubius ?, *nov. sp.*, Phil
T. laugieri, Peyr. Not common.
T. crenulatus, Brocc. Very common.
T. striatus, L. Common.

} Conically perforated

T. (Monodonta) fragarioides, Lamk.
T. (do.) articulatus, Lamk.
T. (do.) divaricatus, L.
T. (Turbo.) rugosus, L. Furnished with a calcareous operculum.
T. sanguineus, L. Length 6 mm., breadth 7.

} Sub-conically perforated.

T. fanulum, Gm.
T. magus, L.
T. (monodonta) canaliculatus, Lamk.
T. varius, Gm.
T. (monodonta) richardii, Peyr.
T. umbilicaris, L. Length 14 mm , breadth 19
T. adansonii, Peyr. With three varieties.
T. villicus, Phil. *

} Broadly umbilicated.

Trochi fossiles.

Casts of Trochus are found in Bed No. 1, the coralline limestone, and in Bed No. 2, the yellow sand. (T. Wright).

Genus Monodonta, (Lamk) Bronn.

M. corallina, L. Maltese name *Fraula.* Not very common.
M. vieilloti, Peyr. Common.
M. jusseui, Peyr.

Genus Phasianella, Lamk.

Ph. pulla, L.
Ph. speciosa, Mohlf.; *syn.* Ph. vieuxii, Peyr. With two varieties; one almost entirely red, and the other milky white.

Genus Turbo, L.; Littorina, Ferr.

T. neritoides, L.; *syn.* Littorina cærulescens. Common on rocks at the water line.

Turbines fossiles.

Casts of Turbo are found in Bed No. 2, the yellow sand. (T. Wright).

Genus Scissurella, D' Orb.

S. plicata, Phil. In sandy places.

Genus Turritella, Lamk.

T. triplicata ?, Brocc. Not common.
T. communis, Risso, *pag*. 160. Rare.

Turritellæ fossiles.

Casts of Turritella are found in Bed No. 2, the yellow sand. (T. Wright).

XVIII. Familia CANALIFERA, Lamk.

Genus Cerithium, Brug.

C. vulgatum, Brug. Maltese name *Brancutlu*. Very common everywhere, and used as food. Length 86 mm.
C. fuscatum, Costa. Very common. Length 33 mm.
C. mammillatum, Risso. Abundant in shallow waters with sandy bottom. Length 25 mm.
C. perversum, Lamk.; *syn*. Triphoris perversa, Desh. Length 27 mm.
C. lima, Brug. Common. Length 18 mm.
C. lacteum, Phil. Somewhat rare, and found attached to Nullipores. Length 8 mm.

Genus Pleurotoma, Lamk.

P. (Murex) reticulatum, Ren.

P. philberti, Michaud. Common.
P. leufroyi, Michaud.
P. (Murex) lineare ?, Mont.
P. (Murex) gracilis, * Mont.?
P. vauquelini, Peyr.
P. granum, Phil.
P. cœrulans, Phil.
P. ginnanianum, Scacchi.
P. tæniatum, Desh.
P. secalinum, Phil.
P. lævigatum, Phil.
P. costulatum ?, Risso. *
P. (Murex) costatum ?, Montf. *

Pleurotomæ fossiles.

Casts of Pleurotoma are found in Bed No. 2, the yellow sand, and in Bed No. 3, the clay. (T. Wright).

Genus Cancellaria, Lamk.

C. coronata, Scacchi, Phil. vol. II, p. 177, tab. XXV, fig. 27. Only one specimen, which I have been assured was found, inhabited by *Cancer bernardus*, on a Nullipore brought up on a fishing line, ten miles eastward of Malta.

Genus Fasciolaria, Lamk.

F. (Murex) lignaria, L.

Genus Fusus, Lamk.

F. (Murex) corneus, L. Maltese name *Harus*. Common.
F. (do.) syracusanus, L.
F. (do.) rostratus, * Olivi. Rare.
F. (do.) corallinus, Scacchi.
F. (do.) lamellosus, DeCr. et Jan.
F. scalarinus, Biv.
F. (Murex) craticulatus, Brocc. *

Genus Pyrula, Lamk.

P. squamulata ?, Phil., *an* Rhizochilus antipatum ?. * Found about four miles distant from the shore of Maddalena Bay, at a depth of 60 fathoms, attached to the stalks of *Antipate scoparia*. I have been assured by experienced fishermen, that this locality abounds with madrepores, retepores, and other coralloids. From the modification observed in three specimens obtained from this locality, though the animal is operculated, I believe it is stationary on the stalks of *Antipate scoparia*, as the aperture becomes grooved according to the convexity of the same.

Pyrulæ fossiles.

Casts of Pyrula are found in Bed No. 2, the yellow sand. (T. Wright.)

Genus Murex, Lamk.

M. tetrapterus, Bronn.

M. brandaris, L. Very common.

The variety M. *trifarie spinosa* is very rare.

M. trunculus, L. Maltese name *Bakkum*. Very common, used as food.

M. distinctus, DeCr. *et* Jan.

M. cristatus, Brocc.

M. erinaceus, L.

M. edwardsii, Payr. ; varietas ?

Genus Ranella, Lamk.

R. (Murex) reticularis, L. Rare.

R. lanceolata, Menke. Length 25 mm.

Genus Tritonium, (Triton), Lamk.

T. variegatum, Lamk. Very rare.

T. nodiferum, Lamk. Maltese name *Brogna*. Not common.

T. scrobiculator, Lamk. Rare.

T. corrugatum, Lamk. Rare.
T. succinctum, Lamk. Not common.
T. (Murex) cutaceum, L. Not common.

XIX. Familia ALATA, Lamk.

Genus Chenopus, Phil.

Ch. (strombus) pes pelecani, L. Maltese name *Tricorni.* Not common.
————? (rostellaria), Michaud ? A variety of the preceding ?

Rostellariæ fossiles.

Casts of Rostellaria are found in Bed No. 3, the clay. (T. Wright.)

XX. Familia PURPURIFERA, Lamk.

Genus Cassidaria, Lamk.

C. tyrrhena, L.

Genus Cassis, Lamk.

C. undulata, L. Common everywhere.
C. saburon, Lamk. Very rare.

Cassides fossiles.

Casts of Cassis are found in Bed No. 3, the clay. (T. Wright).

Genus Purpura, Lamk.

P. hæmastoma, L. Common.

Genus Dolium, Lamk.

D. galea, L. Common. Found on weedy bottoms.

Genus Buccinum.

Species	
B. ascanias, Brug. B. variabile, Phil. With the variety B. *unifasciatum*. B. d' orbignii, Peyr. Common. B. candidissimum, Phil.; *syn*. Pollia gray. B. minimum, Montf.; *syn*. Pollia gray. B. scacchianum, Phil. *	Ribbed, or vertically sulcated.
B. mutabile, L. B. corniculum, Oliv. B. neriteum, L. B. gibbosulum, L. B. (murex) pusio, L.; *syn*. Pisania striata, Gm. B. (murex) scriptum, L. * Very common everywhere; *syn*. Columbella corniculata, Sowb. With the variety *(columbella)* Forbes.	The last whorl not ribbed.

XXI. Familia COLUMBELLA, Lamk.

Genus Columbella, Lamk.

C. (voluta) rustica, L. With the variety (*b*) *Mitra tringa*, Auct.

C. gervillii, Peyr.

Columbellæ fossiles.

Casts of Columbella are found in Bed No. 2, the yellow sand. (T. Wright).

Genus Mitra, Lamk.

M. ebenus, Lamk. With the varieties *M. plumbea* and *M. cornea*, Lamk. *et* Kiener.

M. lutescens, Lamk.
M. savignyi, Peyr.
M. columbellaria, Scacchi.

Mitræ fossiles.

Casts of Mitra are found in Bed No. 2, the yellow sand. and in Bed No. 3, the clay. (T. Wright).

Genus Voluta, L.

Volutæ fossiles.

Casts of a large species of Voluta are found in Bed No. 1, the coralline limestone, and in Bed No. 2, the yellow sand. (T. Wright).

Genus Marginella, Lamk.

M. secalina, Phil. Maltese name *Kamh.* Common.
M. (Volvaria) miliacea, Lamk. Maltese name *Lèulu.* Very common.
M. minuta, Pfeif. *
M. (Voluta) clandestina, Brocchi. On seaweeds.
M. (do.) lævis, Donov. *

Genus Ringicula, Desh.

R. (Marginella) auriculata, Menard.

XXII. Familia INVOLUTA, Lamk.

Genus Ovula, Brug.

O. (Bulla) spelta, L. Rare. With the variety O. *rosacarnea.*
O. (Bulla) carnea, L. Rare.

Genus Oliva, Brug.

Olivæ fossiles.

Casts of a species of Oliva are found in Bed No. 2, the yellow sand. (E. Forbes).

Genus Cypræa, L.

C. lurida, L. Maltese name *Bahbuha*. Very common.
C. spurca, L. Very common.
C. pyrum, L. Very rare.
C. europæa, Mont.; *syn.* C. coccinella ?, Lamk, *et* Trivia europæa.
C. erosa, L. Very rare. *

Cypræ fossiles.

Casts of Cypræa are found in Bed No. 2, the yellow sand, in Bed No. 4, the calcareous sandstone, and in Bed No. 5, the hard limestone. (T. Wright).

Genus Conus, L.

C. mediterraneus, Brug. Maltese name *Sgorra*. Common everywhere.

Coni fossiles.

Casts of two species of Conus are found in Bed No. 2, the yellow sand; of three or four species in Bed No. 3, the clay; and of one species in Beds No. 4 and 5, the calcareous sandstone and the hard limestone. (T. Wright).

MOLLUSCA CEPHALOPODA.

Genus Argonauta, Lamk.

A. argo, L. Maltese name of the animal *Dakar*; the of shell *Baida tal Karnita*.

Genus Octopus, Lamk.

O. vulgaris, Lamk. Maltese name *Karnita*. Common near the sea-shore. *

O. ruber, Rafinesque. * Maltese names *Fraijel*, and *Karnita ragel*. Not common.

} Having a double series of suckers.

Genus Eledone, Leach.

E. moschata, Lamk. * Maltese name *Karnita tal misck*. Not common.

Genus Loligo, Lamk.

L. vulgaris, Lamk. * Maltese name *Clamar*. Common.

L. todarus, Delle Chiaje. * Maltese name *Totlu*. The Maltese fishermen believe that the approach of this Cephalopod to the coast is the forerunner of a storm.

L. sagittata, Lamk. * Rare.

Genus Sepiola, Leach.

S. rondeleti, Leach. * Maltese name *Dackra*. Very rare.

Genus Sepia, L.

S. officinalis, L. * Maltese name *Siccia*. Common.

Cephalopoda fossilia.

Belemnites aprina, ? Nobis, an Phragmoconus belemniticus, ? Owen. (Mamo).

Nautilus ziz-zag, identical with the London clay fossil. Found in the thick Bed of marl. (E. Forbes.)

Two other fossil species of Nautilus, undescribed, are found in Bed No. 2, the yellow sand, and another species in Bed No. 4, the calcareous sandstone. (F. Wright.)

Lenticulites complanatus, Defrance. Found in Bed No. 2, the yellow sand. (T. Wright.)

Vaginula depressa. Found in Bed No. 1, the coralline limestone. (E. Forbes.)

Nodosaria ?

Cristellaria ?

MOLLUSCA HETEROPODA, LAMK.

Genus Atlanta, Lessueur.

A. peronii, Cantraine. Thrown up on the coast during storms. Very rare.

APPENDIX I.

ANELLIDES, Lamk.

Genus Dentalium, L.

D. dentalis, L. In sandy places.

D. fissura, Lamk.

D. entalis, L. *

D. rubescens, Desh. *

D. strangulatum, Desh. * Very rare. At a depth of 60 fathoms twenty-five miles north of the Island.

APPENDIX II.

Classis CIRRIPEDIA, Lamk.

I. Familia SESSILIA, Lamk.

Genus Balanus, Brug.

B. tulipa, Ranz. * Common for the most part on Madrepores.
B. perforatus, Brug. *
B. balanoïdes, Ranz. *
B. intermedius, Phil. Very abundant on the sea-shore, attached to shells and other marine objects.

Genus Chthamalus, Ranz.

Ch. (lepas) stellatus, Polii.
Ch. (lepas) depressus, Polii.

Genus Coronula, Lamk.

C. bissexlobata, Blainv. Rare.
C. testudinaria, Lamk. With the following varieties: —
var. *C. testudinaria quinqueloba.* *. Very rare.
var. *C. testudinaria septemloba.* * Not rare.
var. *C. testudinaria octoloba.* * Not rare.

All the above species of Coronula are found on the carapaces of the Hawk's-Bill Turtle *Testudo Carattæ*, Gm.

II. Familia PEDUNCULATA, Lamk.

Genus Anatifa, Lamk.

A. lævis, Brug. *
A. striata, Brug. *

Genus Cineras, Leach.

C (lepas) coriacea, Polii. *

Genus Otion, Leach.

O. (lepas) auritus, L. *

Cirripedia fossilia.

Balanus stellaris. Found in Bed No. 4, the calcareous sandstone. (T. Wright.)
Lepas, sp. do do.
Chthamalus stellaris? (Mamo.)

ADDENDA.

Pag. 18.

Thracia phaseolina, Kiener.

From the above List it will be seen that the Maltese Mollusca, as far as yet known, amount to 441 Recent, and 64 Fossil species; besides the Annelides and the Cirripedia.—A. A. Caruana.

Prospectus of the genera, the number of species, and the number of specimens, contained in the late Mr. Mamo's General Collection of Shells, and the different countries whence they were procured, arranged according to Woodward's Natural Orders and Families.

Mrs. Mamo is desirous of disposing of this Collection by sale. Price £300.

CLASS I. CEPHALOPODA.

Argonauta, 2 species; 4 large specimens. Mediterranean; Malta.
Belemnites, 1 species, fossil; 1 specimen. Germany.
Sepia, 1 species; 1 specimen. Malta.
Spirula, 1 species; 4 specimens. New Zealand.
Nautilus, 5 species; 9 specimens, 2 fossils. Senegal; Brazil; Pacific Ocean.
Nummulina, 2 species, fossil; 5 specimens.

? FORAMINIFERA, D'Orb.

Lituola, 1 species, microscopic; 5 specimens.
Cristellaria, 1 species, microscopic; 8 specimens.
Orthoceras, 1 species, microscopic; 3 specimens. Europe?
Nodosaria, 1 species, minute; 5 specimens.
Orbulites, 1 species, microscopic; 5 specimens. Europe?
Miliola, 1 species, microscopic; 4 specimens.
Pyrgo, 1 species, microscopic, fossil; 12 specimens.
Lenticola, 1, species, microscopic; 6 specimens.
Spirolina, 1 species, microscopic; 9 specimens.

CLASS II. GASTEROPODA; ORDER I. PROSOBRANCHIATA.

SECTION I.

STROMBIDÆ I.

Strombus, 29 species; 60 specimens, some very large. Indian O.; W. Columbia; California; Red Sea; Mexico; China; Java; Mauritius; N. Caledonia; Guaiaquil.

Pteroceras, 5 species; 9 specimens, some very large. East Indies.

Rostellaria, 2 species; 3 specimens. Red Sea.

Seraphs, 1 species; 2 specimens. China.

MURICIDÆ II.

Murex, 38 species; 63 specimens, some very large, and 1 very rare. China; Java; California; Panama; Red Sea; England; Mediterranean.

Triton, 21 species; 38 specimens, some very large. Java; Society Islands; N. Caledonia; N. E. Wales; Meditn.

Ranella, 9 species; 18 specimens, some large. India; China; Australia ?; Malta.

Pisania, 1 species; 8 specimens. India.

Fasciolaria, 6 species; 9 specimens, some very large. China; Indian Ocean.

Turbinella, 12 species; 21 specimens. China; Society Isls.; Red Sea; Antilles.

Fusus, 22 species; 35 specimens, some large. Mediterranean; Ceylon; China; Red Sea; Japan Islands.; Coquimbo; Perù; Florida.

Pyrula, 12 species; 20 specimens. China; East Indies.

Cyrtilus, 1 species; 1 specimen. East Indies.

Cancellaria, 3 species; 3 specimens. Mexico.

BUCCINIDÆ III.

Buccinum, 29 species; 3 species minute; 78 specimens. Java; Mauritius; Grenada; N. Caledonia; Cape of Good Hope; Moreson Bay; New Holland; Britain; Mediterranean; China; Perù.

Nassa, 11 species; 45 specimens. Moreton Bay; Mediterranean; New Caledonia; Java.

Ringicula, 1 species; 1 specimen. Gallapagos.

Purpura, 21 species; 40 specimens. N. Caledonia; Coquimbo; New South Wales; British Coast; Gallapagos Islands; Columbia; Java; Callao Bay; Cairo; Perù.

Concholepas, 1 species; 2 specimens.

Rhizochilus, 1 species; 8 specimens. East Indies.

Terebra, 10 species; 21 specimens. Indian O.; Sandwich Isles; C. of Good Hope.

Cassis, 17 species ; 27 specimens. China; Java; Island of France; Philippine Isles; Society Isles.

Cassidaria, 2 species; 4 specimens. Mediterranean.

Dolium, 11 species; 17 specimens, some very large. Java; China; Mediterranean Sea.

Oliva, 59 species ; 2 sp. very rare; 123 specimens. Brazil; South Sea Islands; Coquimbo; Callao Bay; New Caledonia; Society Islands; Panama; Java; Antilles; China; Perú; Mauritius; Indian Ocean; Jamaica.

Harpa, 2 species; 5 specimens, large. Red Sea; Java.

Eburna, 2 species; 3 specimens. East Indies.

Monoceros, 4 species; 8 specimens. China; South America; Coast of Pacific Ocean.

Pedicularia, 1 species; 3 specimens. Sicily.

Ricinula, 6 species; 16 specimens. Red Sea; Society Islands.

Mangelia, 2 species; 6 specimens. Philippine Islands.

Planaxis, 2 species; 6 specimens. C. of Good Hope.

Columbella, 12 species; 38 specimens. Pacific Ocean; Red Sea ; Grenada ; W. Columbia; China; New Caledonia; Mediterranean.

Magilus, 1 species; 1 specimen. Mauritius.

Oniscia, 2 species; 3 specimens. West Indies; Gallapagos.

Ancillaria, 3 species; 7 specimens. West Indies.

CONIDÆ IV.

Conus, 73 species; 96 specimens, some large. Society Isls.; Gambia; Indian Ocean; Asiatic Sea; W. Columbia; Torres Strait; China; Red Sea; Moluccas; Sumbava; Timor; Java ; Panama; Tahiti Islands; Gallapagos Islands; Philippine Islands; Ceylon; N. Caledonia; Guinea; California; Nicotaridi Island; Senegal; Mediterranean Sea.

Pleurotoma, 16 species, some species minute; 46 specimens. East Indies, Mediterranean, China? Pacific Ocean?

VOLUTIDÆ V.

Voluta, 14 species; 21 specimens, some large. Australia,

Asiatic Ocean, Indian Ocean, New S. Wales, Tasmania, China, Gambia.

Mitra, 20 species; 46 specimens, some large. Tahiti, Amboyna, St. Anna Island, Ceylon, Red Sea, Mauritius, Mediterranean.

Marginella, 10 species, 1 species microscopic; 23 specimens. Perú, New South Wales, Mediterranean.

Volvaria, 7 species, 1 species microscopic; 30 specimens. Grenada Islands, Malta.

CYPRÆIDÆ VI.

Cypræa, 64 species; 127 specimens, some large. Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean, China, Java, Ceylon, Laccadives, Moluccas Isles, Society Isles, Woodlark Isles, Isle de France, North E. Coast of Africa, Panama, Mexico, New Caledonia.

Erato, 2 species; 8 specimens. S. America, Mediterranean Sea.

Ovulum, 8 species; 23 specimens, some large. Java, West Indies.

SECTION II.

NATICIDÆ I.

Natica, 23 species; 1 species rare, 68 specimens. Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia, Java, Philippine Isles, Mauritius, Ducano Lake, Varna, Malta.

Sigaretus, 3 species; 6 specimens. Japan, Pacific Ocean.

Velutina, 1 species; 1 specimen. Britain.

PYRAMIDELLIDÆ II.

Pyramidella, 2 species; 6 specimens. Society Isles, New Caledonia.

Odostomia, 1 species microscopic; 10 specimens. Mediterranean.

Chemnitzia, 3 species; 8 specimens. Mediterranean.
Stylifer, 1 species; 1 specimen. West Indies.

CERITHIADÆ III.

Cerithium, 16 species; 1 species microscopic, 38 specimens. China, Point Curtis, Japan, Mediterranean.
Potamides, 2 species; 6 specimens. Brazil, India.
Vertagus, 2 species, 8 specimens. Point Curtis, Torres Strait.
Aporrhais, 1 species, 4 specimens. Malta.
Struthiolaria, 4 species, 6 specimens. New Zealand, Port Jackson.

MELANIADÆ IV.

Melania, 19 species, 2 species minute, 1 species microscopic, 44 specimens. Austria, Styria, Mauritius, Society Isles, Salomon Isles, Coast of Africa, Mexico, New Caledonia.
Paludomus, 4 species, 6 specimens. East Indies.
Melanopsis, 3 species, 9 specimens. Madagascar?, Ceylon.
Pirena, 3 species, 4 specimens. Sierra Leone.

TURRITELLIDÆ V.

Turritella, 16 species, 1 species microscopic, 30 specimens. Panama, Perú, Australia, New Zealand, Pacific O., East Indies.
Coecum, 1 species microscopic, 8 specimens. Mediterranean Sea.
Odontidium, 1 species microscopic, 5 specimens. Mediterranean Sea.
Vermetus, 1 species, 3 specimens. Malta.
Siliquaria, 1 species, 4 specimens. Malta.
Scalaria, 9 species, 1 species fossil, 33 specimens. Malta, China?

LITORINIDÆ VI.

Litorina, 22 species, 69 specimens. C. of Good Hope, Co-

quimbo, Chili, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Australia, Tasmania, Woodlark Island, Pacific Ocean, Ferroe Isles, Britain.

Fossarus, 1 species, 5 specimens. Mediterranean.

Modulus, 2 species, 3 specimens. Philippine Isles, Red Sea.

Solarium, 6 species, 14 specimens. Otaheite, Mexico, Sicily.

Phorus, 3 species, 5 specimens. W. Indies, Malacca, N. Caledonia.

Rissoa, 23 species, 4 species microscopic, 93 specimens. Malta, Kertch, Philippine Islands.

Assiminea, 1 species, 8 specimens. Lord Hood's Island, Society Islands.

Alesmatina, 1 species, 5 specimens.

Truncatella, 1 species, 9 specimens. Philippine Islands.

PALUDINIDÆ VII.

Paludina, 23 species, 1 species microscopic, 2 species minute, 60 specimens. Java, Manilla, Japan, Madagascar, Egypt, Sicily, Dalmatia, Britain, Ireland.

Bithinia, 1 species, 2 specimens. Caspian Sea?

Ampullaria, 10 species, 19 specimens, some large. Trinity Island, Saboja, Orinoco, W. Columbia, Nile.

Lanistes, 1 species, 3 specimens. Zanzibar.

Amphibula, 2 species, 7 specimens. New S. Wales, Rio.

Valvata, 3 species, 2 species minute, 9 specimens. Britain,

NERITIDÆ VIII.

Nerita, 8 species, 16 specimens. Torres Strait, West Indies.

Neritina, 53 species, 140 specimens. Philippine Islands, Society Islands, Orinoco, Central America, Rio Janeiro, Isle de France, Otaheite, Fredgi Isle, Sicily, Malta.

Navicella, 13 species, 38 specimens. Society Islands.

TURBINIDÆ IX.

Turbo, 18 species, 28 specimens, some very large. Cape of Good Hope, Wood-lark Isle, East Indies, North Australia.

Odostomia, 1 species microscopic, 5 specimens.

Thicolia, 1 species, 5 specimens.

Phasianella, 4 species, 24 specimens. North Australia, Malta.

Trochus, 38 species, 152 specimens, some large. Red Sea, Madagascar, Mauritius, China, Japan, C. Frio, Brazil, S. Domingo, Britain, Mediterranean.

Gibbula, 2 species, 8 specimens.

Bankivia, 2 species, 17 specimens. N. Zealand, Botany Bay.

Elenchus, 4 species, 10 specimens. Australia.

Rotella, 1 species, 14 specimens.

Monodonta, 7 species, 49 specimens. Red Sea, China, Valparaiso.

Delphinula, 3 species, 6 specimens. Red Sea, Java.

Adeorbis, 1 species, 5 specimens.

Stomatella, 7 species; 15 specimens. Australia, Philippine Isles, Japan, Strimwood Island.

HALIOTIDÆ X.

Haliotis, 19 species; 31 specimens, some very large. California, Australia, New Zealand, China, Ceylon, Lord Hood's Island, Cape of Good Hope.

Scissurella, 1 species microscopic; 8 specimens. Malta.

Ianthina, 4 species; 12 specimens. Australia, Malta.

FISSURELLIDÆ XI.

Fissurella, 16 species; 62 specimens, some large. Tasmania, Grenada Island.

Emarginula, 4 species; 16 specimens. Malta.

Parmophorus, 3 species; 6 specimens. Port Jackson, Australia, Moreton Bay, Coquimbo, West Indies.

CALYPTRÆIDÆ XII.

Calyptræa, 6 species, 25 specimens, some large.

Crepidula, 6 species, 9 specimens. West Indies, Australia?

Pileopsis, 2 species, 4 specimens. Antilles, Sicily.

Hipponyx, 1 species, 6 specimens. Antilles, Grenada Island.

PATELLIDÆ XIII.

Patella, 31 species, 2 species minute, very rare; 1 species microscopic; 91 specimens. Bangos Bay, Indian Ocean, Cape of Good Hope, Tasmania, Brazil, New Zealand, Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso, Chili, Terra del Fuego, Juan Fernandez Island, Britain, Ireland, East Indies, Malta, Guernsey.

Gadinia, 1 species, 12 specimens. Malta.

Siphonaria, 6 species, 25 specimens. Batavia, New South Wales, Port Jackson, Port Ensington, Cape of Good Hope, Rio Janeiro.

Lottia, 1 species, 2 specimens. Otaheite.

DENTALIADÆ XIV.

Dentalium, 10 species, 33 specimens. India, Malta.

CHITONIDÆ XV.

Chiton, 28 species, 92 specimens. Chili, Perú, Juan Fernandez Island, Rio, Taliakisana.

CLASS II. GASTEROPODA; ORDER II. PULMONIFERA.

HELICIDÆ I.

Helix, 371 species, 6 species microscopic, very rare; 750 specimens. Zebù Islands, Mindoro Island, Ligao, Taiabar Island, Luzon, Perry Island, Nova Australia, Dugalo Pic, Syria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Sicily, Gibraltar, Algiers, Oran, Suez, Zagabria, Australia, Philippine Islands, Guymarao, Ghattes M., Nova Georgia, Rio Janeiro, Islands de' Neri, Temple Islands, Ceylon, Luban, Bosphorus, Bejilee, Rhodes, Chili, New Zealand, Lamar Island, East Indies, Martinique, Guimara, Min-

danao, Lizard Island, Wallachia, Norfolk Island, N. Hebrides, Sandwich, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Dalmatia, Britain, St. Stephen Island, Lesina Island, Admiralty Island, France, Austria, Moravia, Bermuda Islands, Guyana, Dardanelles, Mount Lebanon, Carniola, Corsica, Carpathian Mounts., Tahiti, Albany, Tyrol, California, Greece, Brazil, Java, Manilla, Odessa, Malta.

Bulimus, 121 species; 260 specimens. Brazil, West Columbia, Ticao Island, Mindoro Islands, Puertogalero, Philippine Islands, N. Caledonia, Taman, Caucasus, Bahia, New Zealand, Lord Howe's Island, Manilla, Crimea, Syria, Venezuela, N. Ericia, China, Luzon Islands, Greece, Tauride, Valparaiso, Panama, Rio Janeiro, Salomon Islands, Gallapagos Islands, Perú, Chili, Mexico, Caucasus, St. Thomas, Rio, C. Cherson, Gujaquil, Bolivia, Guyana, St. Lawrence, Antilles.

Azeca, 1 species, 1 specimen.

Zua, 1 species, 1 specimen.

Partula, 8 species, 25 specimens. Bolivia, Society Islands.

Carocolla, 18 species, 40 specimens. Negro Islands, West Columbia, Bermudas, Philippine Islands.

Vetrina, 2 species, 1 species microscopic, 8 specimens.

Succinea, 1 species, 5 specimens. Baljiè.

Achatina, 14 species, 1 species microscopic, 42 specimens. Sierra Leone, Mexico, S. Sea, Africa, Cuba, Dalmatia.

Pupa, 36 species, 12 species microscopic, 115 specimens. Dardanelles, Kertch, Baljié Bay, Bazica, Mauritius, Cuba, Aradas, Eubea, Brazil, Malta.

Cylindrella, 1 species, 4 specimens. Jamaica.

Balea, 1 species, 4 specimens.

Clausilia, 50 species, 150 specimens. Britain, Candia, Cephalonia, Meleda, Sicily, Dalmatia, Austria, Scio Island, Himalaya, Jamaica, Asia Minor, Andros Island, Lesina, Transylvania, Syria, Philippine Islands, Euboea, Nizza, Brazil, Cherson, Malta.

LIMACIDÆ II.

Limax, 1 species microscopic, 3 specimens.

Testacella, species, 2 specimens. Britain.

LIMNÆIDÆ IV.

Limnæa, 11 species, 21 specimens. Britain, Troy, Varna.
Amphipeplea, 1 species, 2 specimens. Philippine Islands.
Chilinia, 7 species, 19 specimens. Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, Chili, New Caledonia, Algiers, Sicily, Malta.
Physa, 10 species, 36 specimens.
Aplexa, 1 species, 2 specimens. Africa.
Ancylus, 8 species, 15 specimens. New Zealand, Britain.
Planorbis, 21 species, 1 species microscopic, 65 specimens. England, Mandralish, Rio Janeiro, Chili.

AURICULIDÆ V.

Auricula, 12 species, 63 specimens. Philippine Islands, W. Columbia, C. York, P. Essington, Malta.
Conovulus, 1 species, 3 specimens. West Indies,
Carychium, 2 species, 1 species microscopic, 5 specimens. North America ?

CYCLOSTOMIDÆ VI.

Cyclostoma, 61 species, 1 species microscopic, 135 specimens. Philippine Islands, Malacca, Singapore, Dingle Island East Indies, St. Helena, Arinan Islands, Mexico, W. Columbia, Caucasus, Oran, Sicily, Euboea.
Cataulus, 1 species, 1 specimen. Philippine Islands.
Pomatia, 1 species, 2 specimens. Corfú.
Pupina, 6 species, 14 specimens. Philippine Islands.
Helicina, 21 species, 42 specimens. Philippine Islands, Jamaica, Brazil, Lord Hood's Island, Chain Islands.

CLASS II. GASTEROPODA ; ORDER III. OPISTHO-BRANCHIATA.

TORNATELLIDÆ I.

Tornatella, 3 species, 10 specimens. Port Jackson, Australia.
Ringicula, 1 species, 2 specimens.

BULLIDÆ II.

Bulla, 18 species, 2 species microscopic, 56 specimens. New S. Wales, S. Pacific Ocean, Ireland, Mediterranean Sea.
Aplustrum, 1 species, 2 specimens. Mexico.
Scaphander, 1 species, 2 specimens. Mediterranean.
Bullæa, 1 species, 10 specimens. Malta.

APLYSIADÆ III.

Aplysia, 1 species, 4 specimens. Malta.
Dolabella, 1 species, 2 specimens. Mediterranean.

PLEUROBRANCHIDÆ IV.

Umbrella, 1 species, 5 specimens. Malta.
Berthella, 2 species, 3 specimens. Mediterranean.

CLASS II. GASTEROPODA; ORDER IV. NUCLEOBRANCHIATA.

FIROLIDÆ I.

Carinaria, 1 species, 3 specimens. Canary Islands.

ATLANTIDÆ II.

Atlanta, 1 species, 3 specimens. Canary Islands.

CLASS III. PTEROPODA.

HYALEIDÆ I.

Hyalæa, 6 species, 30 specimens. Red Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Malta.
Cleodora, 1 species, 5 specimens. Mediterranean.
Cuvieria, 1 species, 4 specimens. Australia ?

CLASS IV. BRACHIOPODA.

TEREBRATULIDÆ I.

Terebratula, 6 species, 2 species microscopic, 35 specimens. New Holland, New Zealand, Malta.
Terebratulina, 1 species, 3 specimens. Java?
Thecidium, 1 species, 4 specimens. Mediterranean.

RHYNCONELLIDÆ III.

Rhynconella, 1 species fossil, 1 specimen. Labrador.

ORTHIDÆ IV.

Orthis, 3 species, 1 species microscopic, 15 specimens.

CRANIADÆ VI.

Crania, 1 species, 8 specimens, Malta.

DISCINIDÆ VII.

Discina, 1 species, 11 specimens. Lima, Callao.

LINGULIDÆ VIII.

Lingula, 1 species, 1 specimen. Philippine Islands.

CLASS V. CONCHIFERA.

OSTREIDÆ I.

Ostrea, 5 species, 8 specimens. China, Gambia, Lord Hood's Island, Malta.
Gryphea, 1 species, 1 specimen.
Anomia, 3 species, 9 specimens. Philippine Islands, Malta.
Placuna, 2 species, 3 specimens. China, Manilla.

Pecten, 21 species, 62 specimens. China, New Caledonia, Malta, Sicily.
Lima, 4 species, 8 specimens. Malta.
Plagiostoma, 1 species, 2 specimens. Batavia.
Spondylus, 6 species, 14 specimens. China, Malta.
Pedum, 1 species, 1 specimen. Red Sea.
Plicatula, 2 species, 2 specimens. Lord Hood's Island.

AVICULIDÆ II.

Avicula, 2 species, 3 specimens. New Caledonia, Malta.
Meleagrina, 1 species, 4 specimens. Panama.
Malleus, 5 species, 9 specimens. China, Australia.
Vulsella, 2 species, 4 specimens. Australia.
Perna, 1 species, 2 specimens. Lord Hood's Island.
Pinna, 11 species, 23 specimens. Society Islands, Pitium, Panama, Malta.

MYTILIDÆ III.

Mytilus, 13 species, 28 specimens. Valparaiso, Australia, Adriatic Sea, Malta.
Modiola, 11 species, 40 specimens. Adriatic Sea, Malta, New Caledonia, Guayaquil, Australia.
Lithodomus, 2 species, 8 specimens. Malta.
Dreissena, 2 species, 5 specimens. Varna.

ARCADÆ IV.

Arca, 23 species, 44 specimens. China, Java, Philippine Islands, New Holland, Gambia, Central America, South Sea, Malta, China?
Cucullæa, 1 species, 3 specimens.
Pectunculus, 6 species, 12 specimens. East Indies, West Columbia, Iquiqui Coast, Sicily and Malta.
Nucula, 1 species, 4 specimens. Malta.
Solemya, 2 species, 11 specimens. Malta.

TRIGONIADÆ V.

Trigonia, 2 species, 9 specimens. New South Wales.

UNIONIDÆ VI.

Unio, 47 species, 57 specimens. North Australia, United States, Richmond River, Brazil, New River, China, Mexico, France, Rio Grande.

Hyria, 2 species, 3 specimens. R. Amazon.

Anodon, 4 species, 6 specimens. China, Ireland ?

Iridina, 5 species, 6 specimens. Nile, Senegal, Baja ?

Pleiodon, 1 species, 1 specimen. Brazil.

Æetheria, 1 species, 1 specimen. Nile.

CHAMIDÆ VII.

Chama, 3 species, 4 specimens. Adriatic Sea, West Indies, Malta.

Cleidotherus, 1 species, 1 specimen. Sidney.

TRIDACNIDÆ IX.

Tridacna, 5 species, 8 specimens. China, Indian Ocean.

Hippopus, 1 species, 2 specimens. China.

CARDIADÆ X.

Cardium, 25 species, 41 specimens. New Caledonia, Senegal, West Indies, St. Domingo, Malta, Sicily.

Pythina, 1 species, 2 specimens. New Georgia.

LUCINIDÆ XI.

Lucina, 10 species, 29 specimens. China, Java, Brazil, Sicily, Malta.

Diplodonta, 2 species, 9 specimens. California ?

Loripes, 1 species, 5 specimens. New Zealand ?

Corbis, 1 species, 3 specimens. Philippine Islands.
Bornia, 1 species, 4 specimens. Malta.
Caleomma, 1 species, 8 specimens. Mediterranean.

CYCLADIDÆ XII.

Cyclas, 3 species, 13 specimens. Morris River, Sidney.
Cyrenoides, 2 species, 4 specimens. Philippine Islands.
Cyrena, 6 species, 9 specimens. Sumatra, Java, New Caledonia, Guajaquil, Mexico.

CYPRINIDÆ XIII.

Cyprina, 1 species, 2 specimens. England.
Circe, 1 species, 2 specimens. Australia ?
Astarte, 1 species, 8 specimens.
Crassatella, 3 species, 4 specimens. Moreton Bay, Singapore, Australia.
Isocardia, 3 species, 7 specimens. China, Sicily, Malta.
Cypricardia, 2 species, 4 specimens. Society Islands, Philippine Islands.
Cardita, 12 species, 33 specimens. W. Columbia, Society Islands, Woodlark, Panama, Gambia, Sicily Malta.

VENERIDÆ XIV.

Venus, 28 species, 86 specimens. Panama, Callao Bay, W. Helena, W. Columbia, South America, New Zealand, Moreton Bay, China, Indian Ocean, Sicily, Malta.
Cytherea, 16 species, 48 specimens China, Java, Ceylon, New Columbia, Peru, Guajaquil, New Zealand, Malta.
Arthemis, 3 species, 3 specimens. Malta.
Tapes, 4 species, 8 specimens. China, New Caledonia, Port Curtis.
Pullastra, 2 species, 4 specimens. Malta.
Venerupis, 3 species, 8 specimens. Port Jackson, Malta.
Petricola, 2 species, 10 specimens. Malta.
Glaucomone, 6 species, 10 specimens. Manilla, Philippine Islands, Adrianople.

MACTRIDÆ XV.

Mactra, 5 species, 8 specimens. Manilla, Coquimbo, Aradas, Malta.
Amphidesma, 4 species, 8 specimens. Chili, Perù.
Gnatodon, 1 species, 1 specimen. Florida.
Lutraria, 3 species, 4 specimens. Holland, Adriatic Sea.

TELLINIDÆ XVI.

Tellina, 30 species, 57 specimens. Caliphornia, Granada Islands, Twofold Bay, Japan, Red Sea, Guinea, Malta.
Tellinides, 1 species, 1 specimen. Malta
Diodonta, 1 species, 1 specimen. Norway.
Capsula, 1 species, 2 specimens. Australia ?
Capsa, 1 species, 2 specimens. Brazil.
Psammobia, 5 species, 7 specimens. Sumatra, New Holland Sicily, Malta.
Psammotea, 1 species, 2 specimens. New Holland.
Sanguinolaria, 1 species, 1 specimen. India ?
Scrobicularia, 1 species, 1 specimen. Sicily.
Mesodesma, 5 species, 3 specimens. Sumatra, Philippine Islands, Port Curtis, Red Sea, United States, Naples,
Egeria, 1 species, 14 specimens. New Zealand.
Donax, 8 species, 26 specimens. Panama, Indian Ocean, Malta.
Erycina, 1 species, 2 specimens. Valparaiso.
Galatea, 1 species, 2 specimens. Nile.

SOLENIDÆ XVII.

Solen, 8 species, 17 specimens. Coquimbo, Chili, Sumatra, Malta.
Solecurtus, 2 species, 3 specimens. Ganges.

MYACIDÆ XVIII.

Mya, 1 species, 2 specimens. California ?
Corbula, 3 species, 9 specimens. Buenos Ayres, Moreton Bay, Malta.

Panopœa, 1 species, 2 specimens. Sicily.
Bissomia, 2 species, 5 specimens. Sicily.
Glycimeris, 1 species, 1 specimen. North America.

ANATINIDÆ XIX.

Anatina, 1 species, 2 specimens. Philippine Islands.
Ostreodesma ? 1 species, 1 specimen. United States.
Thracia, 1 species, 1 specimen. Norway ?
Pandora, 2 species, 3 specimens. Sicily.

GASTROCHÆNIDÆ XX.

Gastrochæna, 2 species, 6 specimens. Malta.
Clavagella, 4 species, 6 specimens. Malta.
Aspergillum, 1 species, 2 specimens. Java ?

PHOLATIDÆ XXI.

Pholas, 4 species, 10 specimens. Sicily, Malta.
Teredo, 1 species, 1 specimen. Malta.
Fistulana, 1 species, 1 specimen. Singapore.

CLASS VI. TUNICATA.

Ascidium, 1 species, 2 specimens.

CIRRIPEDIA.

Tubicinella, 1 species, 5 specimens.
Coronula, 4 species, 6 specimens. Malta
Balanus, 10 species, 27 specimens. Malta, Mediterranean'
Acasta, 2 species, 8 specimens. Britain, Philippine Islands.

Pyrgoma, 1 species, 3 specimens.
Chtamalus, 2 species, 10 specimens. Malta.
Conia, 3 species, 6 specimens.

SERPULACEA.

Serpula, 1 species, 8 specimens. Malta.

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Date Due

JUL 1970

OCT 1970